



# DAILY EXPRESS.

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LOUISVILLE.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1869.

## THE CITY.

### THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

#### OUR RESOURCES.

The City of Louisville and her Mis-  
taken Assassins.

#### A LOOK ABOUT US.

The New Orleans News of a late date contained  
articles of reference to Louisville which ought  
to receive some notice, because of its misrep-  
resentations, made in a spirit which savors very  
strongly of envy or malice. The statements it  
contains and the misrepresentations made will  
be found in the following extracts:

To become a great manufacturing city, she  
must have easy access to fields, or offer  
industries superior to any of her neighbors in  
the way of cheap transportation.

Without either coal or iron, "she cannot hope to  
take rank among the cities of St. Louis, the prestige  
they have already acquired in the manufacture of  
steel, copper, and iron."

Half a dozen cities in the South offer greater  
facilities for the manufacture of cotton than  
does Louisville.

Never noted for the enterprise of its inhab-  
itants, it has always maintained an enviable  
reputation.

The influx of camp followers during the war  
gave it an impetus, but their withdrawal left it a  
dull plodding old town, addicted to politics and  
tobacco.

There's an array of charges for you. Sound  
forward, Louisville, and make your reply; we  
have an answer. And Louisville's riddle as follows:

The editor of the News has made his charges  
without an examination; it is to fact, has proved  
by his allegations that he did not know whereof  
he spoke. Louisville is not only not without  
coal, iron, but she has "easy access to mineral  
fields." She is, in fact, held up to be the richest  
coal-field in all the world, bed of millions of  
cannon and block coal.

The mountains, and hills, and valleys, and plains of Kentucky  
with a wealth of minerals, compared  
with which the gold of California is as dust in the balance.

The coal fields of Kentucky are inex-  
haustible in quantity, and unsurpassed in ex-  
cellence by those of any other region. England,  
with her coal and iron, and the vast amount of coal  
and iron she can produce from her own mines,  
are as nothing to the coal and iron of Kentucky.

The coal-fields of Kentucky, the Green and Barren, and the Cumberland  
rivers are vast depositories of mineral wealth,  
which their tides are ready to bear to the met-  
ropolis. The Elizabeth and Paducah rail-  
road runs through rich coal and iron lands; the  
Evansville, Henderson and Nashville railroad,  
which crosses the E. and P. road, runs through  
the coal and iron lands of Kentucky, and  
N. R. opens up other fields the proposed Lou-  
isville, Memphis and New Orleans railroad will  
run through other fields; the Louisville and  
Chattanooga railroad will penetrate rich fields;  
the Louisville and Chicago and the Louisville  
and St. Louis railroads pass through a  
rich coal and iron region in Indiana. What, man,  
you must be very happy to be the last, to be  
the last to be the last, of these, facts, of  
which all the world but you have at least something,  
and Louisville is in the very midst of this boundless wealth. She sits enthroned  
a very Queen of Sheba, utterly unable to  
reckon up the riches showered around her.  
From fifty to a hundred and twenty miles of rail  
and three to four hundred feet of water transportation  
will pour into her lap the minerals of all the  
region of Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois. If to  
these we add the mineral wealth of the  
mountains, and to have outlets by rail and water in  
every direction, so as to transport the manufac-  
tured articles, he is necessarily of "a great man-  
ufacturing city," what is to hinder Louisville from  
being the great factory of Kentucky wealth?

But this advantageous position is not all.

Louisville is already largely engaged in man-  
ufacturing operations.

She can at this hour point to some eight hundred and thirty or forty factories,  
employing a capital of twenty millions,

employing in all about fifteen thousand  
hands, and have a necessity of at least

of five millions per annum.

These manufacturers embrace agricultural imple-  
ments of all kinds, bagging and rope, baking and cot-  
tons, bells, boots and shoes, candles and soap,  
candles, cars, chemicals, carriages and wagons,  
clothing, eddycards, brass and wagon,  
furniture, glue, glass, gold and silvers, hardware,  
iron foundries, leather, oil, paper, white and  
red lead, paints and varnishes, plumb-  
ing and organ pipes, gas, water and sewer pipes,  
stone and earthenware, plances, planing  
and rolling mills, locks and safes, saddles,  
seals and trucks, surgical instruments, leather  
and morocco, terra-cotta, tobacco and cigars,  
whisky, alcohol, ale beer and porter, wooden  
ware, woolen goods, etc., &c., &c.; she is every-  
where adding to the number, extent and variety  
of her products. Manufacturers are flocking to  
avail themselves of her unexcelled facilities  
from the North and East, bringing with them  
their capital, their machinery, and their opera-  
tives.

Not that all. If she were twice as far from  
coal, or too far away to use it at all, she would  
not be the supplier of the cheapest motive  
power in the world. The water-power of the  
Ohio river is the greatest in the known world.

She has power and space to permit its full development sufficient  
to accommodate all the power-factories that can be  
built in a line fifteen miles long; and, when  
she has utilized this water-power, she can bid  
defiance to all other points in the United States.

And she will utilize it in an early day.

If there are any cities in the South  
that offer greater facilities for the  
manufacture of cotton, Louisville would be glad

to have them pointed out.

Five additional years of progress like the last four or five will put  
Louisville at the head of the list as a manu-  
facturing point—will concentrate within her limits  
the greater portion of the cotton goods, not  
only for the South but for the West, the South-  
ern and the Eastern markets.

For the glory and the power of the New

England Lowell will have found a new and more  
advantageous location at the falls of the Ohio;

because she will be a thousand miles nearer to  
the raw material, and her motive power just as  
cheap and infinitely more extensive.

To the charge of foggy Louisville replies  
that she is a great center now, when she  
had many old foyles in her midst, though  
even then they had begun to yield before the  
spirit and energy of Young America. Now she  
has none; or, if she has, they are utterly powerless  
for evil, and keep themselves in hiding. But  
the next charge in the indictment is the very op-  
posite of the truth. Before the war (in 1861)  
she had a population of 75,000; during the war,  
and after the fall of Sambo-lover, became  
so ill, receiving an "impulse," that it was back-  
ward. In '64 her population was reduced to less  
than 60,000. And what is it now? One hundred  
and sixty thousand. What a change in about  
five years! An average net increase of twenty  
thousand a year! Is there any city in the United  
States which can show a record to correspond?  
Is there any city in the land which can show  
such astonishing progress? Well may her cor-  
poration seal forth the locomotive as the  
symbol and "progress" as the watchword in her  
chart.

That she is addicted to tobacco is the only  
charge in all the indictment which has fact for a

foundation. She confesses the charge—nay, she  
confesses in it. She is addicted to tobacco, and by  
that same anti-gro spirit, already proven, she  
has advanced to the front rank in that line. She  
leads the world as a market for the leaf, and she  
is rapidly working her way to a position where  
she will lead the world in that line. She  
is a member of the public schools. He was com-  
mended and unobtrusive. She shows over a million  
of capital invested in the manufacture and  
over five millions in products. As an  
illustration of the amount of business done  
by these factories, it is no more than just to say  
that one of them pays to the United States revenue  
department from two hundred to two hundred  
and fifty thousand dollars per year, takes  
on its products, and sends them to the rest of the world—  
six large and capacious warehouses devoted  
to the article. These six houses sell about fifty  
thousand hogsheads per year, at a value of five  
to six millions. They sell to resident buyers  
representing all the leading factories of the  
North and East, as well as to resident factors  
and to agents for the European markets.  
The statistics for the years 1860-61  
show that, at home, they will bear out these state-  
ments. Yet Louisville is addicted to tobacco, and  
in the same way, within the next five years,  
she will be addicted to cotton. She will become  
the grocery market for the Ohio Valley and the  
manufacturing center of the South and West.

#### THE FARO BANKS.

An Instance of How Strangers are  
Enticed into Them and Robbed.

In the early part of last week, we mentioned  
the arrest of Jack Sheppard, for aiding and abetting  
in the swindling of an old Cincinnati man  
who had come to Louisville for a visit to the city last Sunday, became severely in-  
toxicated and was enticed into a faro bank, and  
while there swindled out of two five-hundred-  
dollar notes.

Sheppard was examined before the City Court  
yesterday. The evidence gave an interesting ac-  
count of how the gentleman was inveigled into the  
gambling-house, and of the manner in which  
he was swindled out of his money.

On Sunday morning, he went into the sal-  
oon of Sheppard, which we believe, is on Mar-  
ket street, near Preston, and called for some oys-  
ters and drinks. A young man named Ryan was  
with him at the time, and seemed to be taking  
care of him. Reynolds became so drunk as not  
to remember what was done exactly, but Ryan,  
not having drunk anything, is the one who best  
remembers what took place. The two men  
stayed at the saloon until about 12 o'clock, when  
they went to a faro bank, and while there swindled  
out of two five-hundred-dollar notes.

Without medical attention.

#### Death of Minor W. Redd.

Minor W. Redd, Esq., one of the oldest citizens,  
died at his residence on Third street, beyond  
Taylor Barracks, yesterday morning, at the age  
of seventy-two years. Mr. Redd was born in  
1815, and died in Louisville, January 15, 1869. He  
was a member of the City Assessors, and, again, Trustee  
of the Public Schools. He was considered a modest and  
unobtrusive man. He was a member of the Christian  
Church, at the corner of Floyd and Chestnut  
streets. Mr. Redd leaves a widow, a son and  
three daughters. He was a good citizen, a kind  
father, and one of the best of husbands. His  
funeral will take place this afternoon at 2  
o'clock, from the church, at the corner of Floyd  
and Chestnut streets.

#### The following is the Mortuary Report for the Week Ending Dec. 18.

	HEALTH OFFICE.	LOUISVILLE, Dec. 18, 1869.
Consumption	6 Old age.	1
Consumption	3 Rheumatism	1
Consumption	9 Diabetes	1
Pneumonia	2 Typhoid fever	1
Bronchitis	1 Unknown	14
Total		37
	SEX.	
Male	22 Female	15
	COLOR.	
White	26 Black	11
	NATIVITY.	
Ireland	3 Germany	4
America	31	
	AGE.	
Under 3 years	15 3 to 5 years	0
5 to 10 years	3 5 to 10 years	2
10 to 20 years	3 20 to 40 years	1
40 to 50 years	0 50 to 60 years	1
60 to 70 years	3 70 and over	2
Unknown	2	
	CAUSE.	
C. E. BLACKBURN, M. D.	Secy Board of Health	

#### The Sixth Judicial Circuit.

The trial of yesterday announced the withdrawal  
of the name of Hon. Geo. H. Yeaman  
as Judge of the Sixth Judicial District, and the  
nomination of Judge L. S. Withy, of Michigan,  
as his successor.

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they went to a faro bank, and while there swindled  
out of two five-hundred-dollar notes.

Without medical attention.

#### Resigned.

Hon. George W. Williams, of Hancock county,  
Judge of the Fifth Judicial District, has sent in  
his resignation, to take effect January 15th, and is  
announced as a candidate for Judge of the Court  
of Appeals for the First District. Judge W. is an  
able lawyer and an excellent and popular gen-  
tleman. He is widely known and universally  
esteemed, and will prove a formidable competitor  
for the honorable position.

#### The Bridge.

The work of yesterday was successfully accom-  
plished Saturday morning. The work of erecting the false-work  
for the span will be commenced at once. The  
sinking of the crib has placed the completion of  
the bridge beyond the contingency of flood, and if  
the weather is favorable, trains will cross the  
bridge in thirty days.

#### ROMANCE IN KANSAS CITY.

A Husband and Wife Meet Under  
Peculiar Circumstances.

(From the Kansas City Times.)

In the year of 1863, there lived, at Akron,  
Ohio, a young bricklayer who had a wife,  
but they lived quite happily together. The  
husband, however, was a gambler, and was  
accused of being a swindler, but he denied it.  
He was accepted by Bailey, who effected to put  
up the money, but, when it was proven, had not even  
\$100. The man was too drunk, however, to detect  
the fraud, and when success seemed certain  
to the eyes of the drunken man,  
Bailey offered to let him have \$300  
and pretend to put the money in the hands of  
Sheppard as stockholder. This was accepted by  
the sympathetic gentleman, and he put up another  
hundred d-dollar note and gave it to Sheppard.  
The husband then turned, and the Major found his  
hand suddenly snatched and his fingers pinched  
so hard that he could not move his hand, and  
was unable to speak. The wife, Ryan, saw him  
and ran to him, and said, "What is it?" The  
husband then told her the whole story, and  
she said, "I am your wife, and I will stand by  
you, whatever you do." And so the Major  
was soon released.

Sheppard was first arraigned on a charge of  
robbery, but after the evidence was above was  
changed to grand larceny, under the following statute in regard to  
gambling:

There is a plan to cheat a man of his property,  
under color of a bet, and he parts with only  
the possession to deposit as a stake with one of  
the parties, and to keep the balance.

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# DAILY EXPRESS.

LOUISVILLE.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1869.

## ROUND-ABOUT.

### I.

#### New Books.

G. P. Putnam & Son, 601 Broadway, New York, have just published several new and attractive books. Among them "Christopher Kendrick—His Life and Adventures," by Joseph Hutton; "Wonders of the Deep—A Companion to Stray Leaves from the Book of Nature," by M. Schelle Do Vere; "Letters from the East," by Wm. Cullen Bryant; and "The Mystic Bell—A Wonder Story for Young People." These books have all been received at F. A. Crump & Co.'s, 80 Fourth street, Louisville.

II.

#### Fairy Tales.

One of the most attractive juvenile books for the holidays is a volume just published by F. A. Coates, of Philadelphia, entitled "Fair Tales for Little Folks," by Madame La Comtesse de Segur, *see Rostophina*. The stories, five in number, are translated from the French by Mrs. Chapman Coleman and her daughters, the translators of the Muhlbach novels. The volume is elegantly bound in cloth, and contains several hand-some illustrations. For sale by Dako & Helms, Fourth street, between Main and Market.

III.

#### Horses, Butter, and Eggs.

The San Francisco Bulletin tells the Californians that they are very remarkable people; that they go to Ohio for dray-horses when they could raise them in unlimited numbers for themselves more cheaply than Ohio raises them; and to Illinois for eggs because they think the egg business too small a thing for a true Californian to follow; while as for butter, it is, in their view, easier, or at any rate more respectable, to purchase that which has come two or three thousand miles, and is therefore stale, than to be troubled with the picaresque business of making it, and so having it fresh. The Californians inhabit a magnificent country, but they have a great deal to learn, and, unfortunately, they don't seem to be apt scholars.

IV.

#### Russian Opera.

A troupe of Russian operas are now giving in New York a series of Russian operas. So far the specimens of Russian musical composition have been rather poor, in fact next to nothing. The novelty of their personal appearance, costumes, language and acting, and the queer sort of music they give, have attracted and amused a few people, but there music is very much like their names—has no spell in it. Altogether, the experiment of bringing this semi-barbaric entertainment to this country has not paid any more than a Chinese orchestra or an Esquimaux ballet troupe would have done. You see, folks who drink tea oil by the pint, and lunch on a pound of tallow, cannot have much music in their souls.

V.

#### Potman.

The January number of Putnam's Magazine is a very attractive one. The following is the list of contents: Cuba and Spain; American Hoops, by a Cosmopolitan; Sketches in Color, Part II.; Concerning Charlotte, Part I., author of "Still-Life in Paris"; Ad Meipsum, Rev. S. W. Duffield; In the Department, W. H. Babcock; Harvest; Edgar Fawcett; Thawed Out; M. L. Bissell; A French Salon, Shirley Hyde; A Woman's Right—I., Mary Clemency Ames; Linguistics, the New Philology, Prof. J. G. R. McElroy; Father Hyacinthe and his Church, John Bigelow; Brevities, the Princess Biddy; Table Talk, Charlton T. Lewis; Literature at Home, R. H. Stoddard; Not the least interest of these articles is that on Father Hyacinthe and his Church, from the pen of Mr. John Bigelow. Accompanying the article is a steel portrait of the *Perre*.

VI.

#### A Hen Affair.

That hen affair, called "The Woman's Suffrage Association," still keeps up a contentious and deafening cackling. They meet resolved that they will; that men are brutes, and that they want their rights, and, after several hours of garrulity, they disband. A Mrs. Summerville (a name that has Dickensian sound by the way) held forth at the last one of these cackling matches, and declared it was "always a pleasure to be among those proscribed by society (Mrs. Summerville a 'solied dove,' she so enjoys proscription). Women should put her shoulder to the wheel." By all means let the alabaster and drooping shoulders of the fair suffragettes be put to the wheel, provided it is the spinning-wheel, and not the wheel of fortune, which cannot be turned by even the whitest and dimpest of shoulders around to the petticoat-suffrage stop. If poor Summerville, who may this moment be darning his socks or bending his fragile form over the wash-tub, or perhaps soothing the infantile anguish of a young Summerville with a bear story, is not too crest-fallen to be cowed, let him mildly protest against Mrs. Boadicea Semiramis Debots Summerby making such a gay of herself and the illustrious name of Summerby a by-word.

VII.

#### Boston Debauche.

The carnal-minded young roundheads of Boston have broken out of the bonds of that rigid and saintly Puritanism which has hitherto enthralled them and now indulge in the German with beef-tea as the only refreshment. Such open and shameless debauchery and dissipation naturally shocks the descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers, who see in all this the coming downfall of young Boston. Beef-tea may be so ingeniously concocted by some of the inventive geniuses of the Hub, that it may be a more insidious and powerful dealer of the brain and legs than the most appressed brands of rifled whisky. A careful analysis of the chemical properties of Boston beef-tea may reveal the presence of intoxicating properties never before suspected. This partiality for beef-tea looks suspicious. The Professor of Chemistry at Harvard should be interviewed, and the evil stopped before the horrid habit is fixed upon the rising dancing men of New England, upon whom the destinies of the whole country are in future to rest. Catnip-tea and arrow-root ("lady fingers") would then be the coming refreshment for the stalwart and athletic sons of the tropical regions of Massachusetts.

VIII.

#### Lippincott for January.

Is a very acceptable holiday number, and is rather better than the preceding numbers. Anthony Trollope's "Vicar of Bullhampton" is continued. "The Persecuted Woman," a bright little story by E. Elcourt, is given. "The Fairy and the Ghost," a Christmas tale, by F. R. Stockton, *apropos*. "On Christmas Eve," a meditative poem by Edward Fawcett, is equally timely. "Our Capitol," by W. R. Hopper, is a readable article on a current topic. "Sue and I," by W. A. Thompson, is as fresh and crisp as new lettuce. Lucy Hope's poem, "The Singer," is delicate and descriptive. "The Philosophy of Self Importance," by Edward Spencer, is quaint and racy. "Beyond the Breakers," the novel being published in this magazine, is continued. James Ross Snowden, who has for years been connected with the Philadelphia Mint, contributes an interesting article on "International Coinage." "Going an Errand" is the taking title of a clever Christmas story by an author whose name is withheld. Wm. Slye's article on "Literary Lunatics" is queer and graphic. The "Montilly Gossip" and "Letter of the Day" are full of pleasant chat on the matters of the day.

IX.

#### Bossa and Rochefort.

The election of O'Donovan Rossa to the

English House of Commons and Rochefort to the French Corps Legislatif cannot but result in injury to the impractical republicanism of these two theoretical and chimerical champions of the people who have chosen them. Rochefort can do nothing but rant and foam at the mouth, for a detective in plain clothes will always be near him to put an invisible extinguisher upon him for "disturbing the public safety." Rossa in the House of Commons, and the county of Tipperary, which sent him there, under martial law and swarming with British soldiers, does not look very favorable for Ireland. Even if these men who have been thus thrust forward into false positions do manage to annoy their governments, it will only result in causing the relays to be drawn tighter in France and Ireland. Those who are interested in the triumph of republicanism in Great Britain and on the continent will find small cause for rejoicing in the election of Rochefort and Rossa.

The Presidential brother-in-law, Gen. Fred. Dent, has just bought, it is said, a villa on Georgetown Heights for \$19,000. A Radical paper tells us that Dent was poor when he went to the White House.

Mrs. JAMES FISK, JR., who lives in a Boston house four stories high, has upwards of four hundred thousand dollars' worth of jewels. She has a set of diamond earrings, brooch, and cross for necklace, that is valued at thirty thousand dollars.

M. MEURICE, it is said, has just purchased, for sixteen hundred pounds sterling, the MS. of a novel by Victor Hugo, entitled "The Crime of the Second of December." The publisher of "L'Homme qui Rit," it is also said, has declined to publish it.

COL. PIERSOON, of New York, has one of the cleverest fathers-in-law that this country has recently produced. His name is old man Rhodes, of Providence, R. I. When his daughter, Augusta, married Col. Pierson, one day last week, he gave her a house in New York worth six thousand dollars, and fifty thousand dollars in greenbacks.

The Chicago Times says of "Wills" Schaffer, of Freeport, Illinois, whom Grant has recently appointed Governor of Utah: "Schaffer is perhaps the only man in America (not ever excepting his friend Ben Butler) who could be reasonably expected to hold his own with the Sultan of Salt Lake. He can blow stronger, swear louder, and drink more whisky than any other political swash-buckler in the whole list of what Senator Drane called 'Grant's d—d old bar-room cronies.' He is nearly as suitable a person for Governor of Utah as Ben Butler would be for cashier of the Federal treasury."

MRS. THERESE YELVERTON has written a letter to the Philadelphia Literary Gazette, expressing her regret at the purpose of Mr. Wilkie Collins to make her "infelicitous marriage the basis for another novel, more than twenty," she says, "having been founded upon the affair already," and especially complaining that the advertisement of "Man and Wife" says that the union, "like that of Major Yelverton and Therese Longworth, was illegal." Mrs. Yelverton is determined to have it remembered that her marriage has been pronounced legal by the highest courts, and that she holds a judgment for maintenance which would be enforced could her faithless husband be found.

Mr. THOMAS F. COOPER has written a letter to the Philadelphia Literary Gazette, expressing his regret at the purpose of Mr. Wilkie Collins to make her "infelicitous marriage the basis for another novel, more than twenty," she says, "having been founded upon the affair already," and especially complaining that the advertisement of "Man and Wife" says that the union, "like that of Major Yelverton and Therese Longworth, was illegal." Mrs. Yelverton is determined to have it remembered that her marriage has been pronounced legal by the highest courts, and that she holds a judgment for maintenance which would be enforced could her faithless husband be found.

Mr. F. J. SHIRLEY, JNO. M. S. McCORKLE, JR., Late of Memphis, writes to the *Commercial Appeal*, of Memphis, Georgia, about a year after the close of the war. It was the result of a two days' sojourn at the home of Alexander H. Stephens, and correctly gave the opinions of that eminent statesman on the causes and consequences of the rebellion. It was published in the *Cincinnati Commercial* and was reproduced immediately in all the great papers of the East and the West. Encouraged by this success, I made it a point to interview every man of prominence whom I met on the trip I was then making through the South, and before I returned I had done up about half a dozen of them."

The Boston Traveller says that Mountanyan, a young Burman, came to this country about ten years ago, as an attendant of Mrs. Hibbert, a returning missionary. He was not then converted to Christianity, but wished to remain here to learn the English language, in order to act as an interpreter on his return home. He soon became a Christian, and never gave up his studies. He has pursued his education with a view to becoming a missionary among his countrymen. Some years later a young Burman woman came over. Mountanyan saw her, became interested in her, and aided her also in obtaining an American education, and last spring they were married. He has worked his way along, paying the expenses both of her education and his own; earning money chiefly by lecturing about the country on Burman life and customs, and has accumulated a sum sufficient to pay their passage back to Burmah by the overland route. He goes out independent of all societies.

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The Rate of Interest.

I believe a bill has been introduced into the Legislature of Kentucky providing for a conventional rate of interest. This is all right. I believe that such a move has been made by some on almost every session of the Legislature during the past year. The people generally find no fault to the enactment of a law recognizing what is already practiced by common consent, viz., the loaning of money at eight or ten per cent. per annum. The law could remain as it is with this change, that amount of interest agreed upon in writing, not exceeding ten per cent., should be binding and lawful.

It seems truly astonishing that our lawmakers, upon closely approaching such a practical measure, have invariably found a scarecrow in it. They must know full well that the total of lumber manufactured in the state of Kentucky is worth \$1,000,000,000, and cost \$5,000 each. They are about sixty feet long, six inches wide, and two inches thick, each for riding purposes and on account of safety, each truck having six wheels, making twelve wheels under the car. Instead of the ordinary truck, which is all right, but this short-sighted policy, of which successive Legislatures have been guilty, is no credit to our enlightened State.

We hope that our present General Assembly will be equal to the emergency, and without hesitation come up to the work of reform?

The amount of pine lumber still remaining in Michigan is a matter of much importance. Men familiar with the subject estimate that the total of the lumber manufactured in the state up to the close of 1869 was 7,200,000,000 feet, leaving the piping of 1,920,000 acres of pine land, and that 4,000,000 still remain with standing timber. The total value of the future product in lumber, shingles, lath, etc., is placed at \$300,000,000. Careful observers think that within 15 or 20 years it will have been wholly cut off.

These cars are heated by two or three stoves, which the fire is kept in the bottom of the stove is a water tank, and has six pipes or openings from the tank into the bottom of the stove, the water would rush from the pipes and extinguish the fire. These cars will run for the present between this city and Nashville, and will be used for the present.

General Wholesale Agents.

## PERSONAL GOSSIP.

WASHINGTON's body-servant died again the other day.

A gay and dashing daughter of P. T. Barnum is said to have eloped from her husband not long ago.

CORNELIUS CONROY, sixty years of age, living at Barber Hill, Mass., was choked to death by a piece of meat the other day, while eating his dinner.

JOHN S. CASEY, who died in Richmond, Va., last Wednesday, was a Representative in Congress from that district for the eight years immediately preceding the war.

DR. RUSSELL, the correspondent of the London Times, publishes "A Diary in the East," describing the recent tour of the Prince and Princess of Wales in Egypt, Turkey, and the Crimea.

The Presidential brother-in-law, Gen. Fred. Dent, has just bought, it is said, a villa on Georgetown Heights for \$19,000. A Radical paper tells us that Dent was poor when he went to the White House.

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JAMES C. JOHNSTON, Vice President.

HENRY W. GRAY, Secretary.

DR. WM. H. GALT, Medical Examiner.

DIRECTORS.

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No steam used in the process of distillation.

Nothing but the best material used, and great care taken to make this the

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In the State. Parties desiring to visit the distillery can do so by applying at my office, No. 4 Fourth street.

No. 223 Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

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# DAILY EXPRESS.

LOUISVILLE.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1869.

## EVENING DISPATCHES.

### WASHINGTON.

Interesting Developments—  
Grant and the Senate at  
Loggerheads.

An Army of Assistant Assessors to be  
Thrown Into the Insurrectionary Whisky Districts.

Probable Non-Confirmation of  
Ebenezer Hoar.

The President Ruthlessly Nominates  
Stanton.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Evening Express.]

#### JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Some very interesting developments have transpired regarding a secret session of the Senate on Friday last, which presents the President in flat-footed opposition to that body in the matter of the appointment of the nine new Circuit Judges. It appears that on Friday morning the Judiciary Committee of the Senate deemed it important, in view of the pressure made from influential quarters against the confirmation of at least five of the nine Judges, to pass unanimously a resolution calling on the President to send in all the letters of recommendation, endorsements, etc., in each case, that the committee might see if the influence in favor of the nominations was as strong as that made against them. This was brought into the Senate by Senator Trumbull, chairman of the committee, who appealed to Senator to pass it at once, and he asked them at the same time to observe fully the rule requiring such matters to be kept secret. "Let us," said he "see if we can't do something to keep the proceedings of this executive session out of the newspapers at least once." It required a unanimous consent to pass the resolution, but a single objection was made which carried it off the next executive session. In the brief debate it was claimed that the Senate had no right to call on the Executive for information and reasons in the matter of his appointments; but, on the other hand, members of the Judiciary Committee declared that the Senate was made by the Constitution a co-ordinate branch of the executive in this very particular, and it had just as much right as the President to know the reasons for making appointments. "Indeed," said one Republican Senator, "events of the past two years have demonstrated that the Senate should act as a check on the Executive." "The President," said another, "had been furnished reasons for withdrawing one nomination of these judges." But, as stated, the resolution lies over, and in the mean time personal application has been made to the President by the Senators for him to send down the much-needed documents. This he has positively refused to do, and it is said that the reply to the refusal will be the rejection by the Senate of some of these circuit judges. Members of the Judiciary Committee say that Judge Sawyer, of California; Drummond, of Illinois; and McKenna, of Pennsylvania, were recommended by no one, but were selected by the President.

THE NOMINATION OF JUDGE HOAR to the Supreme bench, meets with disfavor from a combination of opposing circumstances. An informal canvass shows that he will probably be rejected. The eleven Democratic Senators will vote against him, because of his opinion sustaining the military commission in Texas, a few months since, which tried and convicted a man for murder. The Southern Senators will oppose him, because he is entitled to the vacancy, and about a dozen other Senators will make up the majority against him on other grounds.

REPORTS OF ASSASSINATIONS

having been brought so frequently in certain districts of the South, an application was recently made by the collectors of internal revenue to General Sherman for troops to assist the revenue officers in suppressing illicit distilling and in collecting the revenue. Generally the troubles seem to be in a circuit comprising the Eighth Virginia district, which is in the southwestern part of the State; the Seventh North Carolina, in the western part of that State; the Third district of South Carolina, the Third and Fourth Georgia; the First and Second, and a part of the Third, Texas; and the southern part of the Eighth Kentucky. These districts are adjacent, forming a section of country on either side of the Blue Ridge mountains, and it is here that illicit distillation is carried on to the greatest extent. Gen. Sherman thinks the Government has better use for the troops than in enforcing revenue laws. He believes it has a tendency to demoralize the army, and instances the effect which such duty has had on the troops of the British Army. Again the collection of the revenue belongs to the civil department of the Government, and it is only when an enforcement of the law is impossible that the service of the army should be called into requisition. Commissioner Delano has therefore determined to arm and mount all the assistant assessors employed in the districts above mentioned, and to empower them to collect the revenue and suppress frauds of whatever character. The only difficulty in the adoption of this plan is that it has been conceded that the pay of an Assistant Assessor ceases the instant he leaves the district for which he was appointed, and in making raids it might be necessary to cross boundary lines. However, the experiment will be tried without delay, and it is believed a few weeks will rid these districts of the illicit stills, and bring to justice those who have been defrauding the revenue and still defy the law.

ILICIT TOBACCO.

The United States District Attorney for Arkansas has informed the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that there are three tobacco manufacturing companies in the Indian Territory that are turning out tobacco in immense quantities without paying the first cent of revenue tax, and says the products of these factories are supplying the Southwest. Steps will be taken to enforce the revenue laws in this section of the country.

TROOPS WANTED.

The Collector of Internal Revenue of the Second Missouri district has written to Commissioner Delano stating that a detachment of troops will be absolutely necessary in collecting in the late election frauds.

THE MUTUAL BASE BALL CLUB

left this city last evening, via Erie road, en route for New Orleans, where they are to play three games.

JOHN W. NOBLE,

U. S. District Attorney for the Eastern dis-

trict of Missouri, has tendered his resignation, to engage in the practice of law.

BUREAU APPOINTMENTS.  
General Howard, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, has appointed Brevet Colonel Ben P. Runkle Superintendent of Education for Kentucky; Brevet Colonel J. R. Lewis Superintendent of Education for Georgia; and Capt. J. A. Sladen, A. D. C., a Commissioner for the purpose of hearing complaints of claimants for Government bounty against officers or agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, or other persons concerned in payments of bounties to colored soldiers, sailors or marines. The Commissioners will sit at Nashville and Columbia, Tennessee, Huntsville, Alabama, or at any other points in the States of Tennessee or Alabama where they shall deem it necessary for a full and careful investigation. They will make a report to the Commissioner to enable him to correct the errors.

STANTON TO BE A JUDGE.

The announcement made in these dispatches two days ago, that the President had decided to appoint Edwin M. Stanton to the vacant Supreme Court Judgeship, was officially confirmed to-night. The President called on Mr. Stanton this afternoon and tendered him the position, which he accepted, and the President replied that he would send his name to the Senate on February 1st—the day Judge Grier's resignation takes effect.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERALSHIP.

Judge Strong, of Pennsylvania, has been tendered the Attorney-Generalship to take effect when Hoar is confirmed.

### NEW YORK

A Father Abducts the Fruit of an Ill-Assorted Union.

Three Millions of Gold to be Sold this Month.

More Fenian Rumors--The Spanish Gunboats Pursued—"Them Claims."

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Evening Express.]

MOST EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—A case came up this morning at the Toombs Police Court, a father being accused of kidnapping his own child. The facts are as follows: A noted Boston belle, possessing considerable property, was born nine years ago in marriage with Dr. W. H. Lewis. The union did not result happily, and the wife last fall commenced an action for divorce in the Massachusetts courts, alleging that her husband had wasted her money at the gambling tables and on fast women. The child of this ill-assorted union, a beautiful little girl seven years of age, was, by a decree of the court, awarded to the custody of the mother. The Doctor, who loved his little girl most desperately, seizing an opportunity, carried her off. Mrs. Lewis was now in turn almost distraught, and offered large rewards, employed detectives, and made every effort to discover the whereabouts of her little Corinne. Two Boston detectives, rightly guessing that she was with her father, set out to find him, and, after tracing him from one city to another, at last arrested him this morning at two o'clock, at No. 73 East Seventeenth street, and took him, with the child, before a police justice. The counsel engaged by either side asked for further time to work up the case, and the justice postponed the hearing until to-morrow, when, it is expected, Mrs. Lewis will be present and testify on her behalf.

MORE GOLD.

It is now definitely ascertained that the Government will sell three millions of gold before the end of the month.

AMONG THE LATEST FAILURES

reported are J. F. & H. French, liquor dealers; M. Desatrustegui, of the Wine Growers' Association; Dry-doctors; Mat'hews & Bonner, produce dealers; Robert Aiken, provisions; Benton Williams & Co., dry-goods merchants; M. B. Sweesy, builder.

[To the Associated Press.]

A BAY AND PENINSULA LEASED.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—The Bay and Peninsula lease, having been board Commissioners Porter, English and Sackett. These gentlemen succeeded in the name of the State, in leasing from the Dominican authorities the bay and peninsula of Samana, for a period of 999 years. The rent is \$100,000 per annum. The first payment has been made.

JUDGES' SALARIES.

The members of the New York bar petitioned Congress for an increase of salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

A special dispatch says that Mr. Motley has actually proposed to transfer the Alabama claims negotiations to Washington, and that the proposition has been accepted by Great Britain. Mr. Motley proposed to include the question of the neutrality of the sea in the object of the negotiations, and the British Government has accepted that also. No time is fixed for reopening negotiations.

GERMAN DEMOCRATS

the Tenth and Eleventh wards held a mass meeting yesterday denouncing Tammany in strong terms; warning the Democracy of the Country not to trust the leaders of Tammany to propose to control the election of public officers in these wards; and calling upon Congress to pass stringent election laws under the power given by the fifteenth amendment as soon as that should be adopted. A letter was received promising aid, and purporting to come from the vigilance committee.

THE MASSACHUSETTS

In Williamsburg were addressed yesterday by Brigham Young, Jr.; Bishops Hammond and Potts also spoke. The substance of Young's address was abuse of the press.

It is reported that some of the firemen and engineers of the Spanish gunboats are in the interest of the Cubans, and will make efforts to destroy the vessels after they have left American waters.

THE BROOKLYN UNION

has been sold by Cliftenden to a prominent Democrat, the transfer to be made January 1st.

THE BIBLE AND COMMON PRAYER BOOK ASSOCIATION

held its sixty-first anniversary last night in the chapel of Holy Saviour.

A RUMOR

is abroad that the recent active transfer of Fenian arms and munitions from Cuba to New Orleans, Key West and Mobile are to be made a base of operations. Some of the leaders of the Brotherhood are known to be, at present, in the South.

PURSUITS OF THE GUNBOATS.

Mr. George Abbott, leader of an expedition, whose aim it is to destroy or disable the gunboats, sailed last night in pursuit of them.

MORE INDICTMENTS.

It is stated that other Government officials than those already mentioned have been indicted by the grand jury in Brooklyn for complicity in the late election frauds.

THE MUTUAL BASE BALL CLUB

left this city last evening, via Erie road, en route for New Orleans, where they are to play three games.

JOHN W. NOBLE,

U. S. District Attorney for the Eastern dis-

### MORNING DISPATCHES.

#### WASHINGTON.

The Georgia Reconstruction Bill.

It is to be Rushed Through on Monday.

Important Legislation Postponed.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

and authorizing the company to run their road from Gallatin to Lebanon, Murfreesboro, and Clarksville. The bill was put upon its passage, but no quorum being present, the House adjourned till Monday.

The election to-day for members to the Constitutional Convention passed off quietly.

The utmost indifference was manifested by the voters. Polls were open only for the first hour of voting. In these, 1,149 votes were cast for convention, and one against.

Edgewood gave 46 for convention. The weather was raw and inclement, but voters absented themselves from the polls because they were not certain that the action of the convention would be conservative. The opponents of the convention did not prevail.

Under the law authorizing conventions a majority of the votes cast prevall, and the convention will be held though that vote be light. The apathy of Nashville does not generally prevail in the State.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 18.—The vote to-day on the Constitutional Convention was light. But little interest was manifested. The vote of the city is: For the convention 2,571; against the convention 224. The Avalanche's Brownsville dispatch gives the vote there: For the convention 346; against 50.

MONTEGO BAY, Dec. 18.—The small steamer from Vera Cruz brings dispatches from the City of Mexico to the 16th instant.

The ovations to Seward continued. On the 8th a grand ball, attended by four thousand persons, was given in the National Hall. The neighborhood was decorated and illuminated.

The Monitor, referring to Seward's speech, says that his disinterestedness in coming to Mexico, "is a guilty confession."

The French Journal criticises Romer's speech to the press.

The Astor House, New York, has been sold to a Mr. Phillips.

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